

URGENT ACTION

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION TERM EXTENDED FOR ACTIVIST
Human rights defender Chandrashekhar Azad ‘Ravan’ has been held in administrative detention for over six months and, following a decision by the High Court on 26 April 2018, will continue to be detained without charge until August 2018. Under the National Security Act, he is at risk of being detained for up to 12 months without charge or trial.

Chandrashekhar Azad has been held in administrative detention, without charge or trial, for the past six months. On 26 April 2018, the Allahabad High Court dismissed Chandrashekhar Azad’s petition to quash his detention order under the National Security Act (NSA). The decision came after the Uttar Pradesh government submitted to the High Court that, if Chandrashekhar Azad were to be released, he would indulge in activities which would ‘spread caste feeling’ and ‘have adverse impact on maintenance of law and order’. As a result of the High Court’s order, the state government extended Chandrashekhar Azad’s detention under the NSA for a further three months, until August 2018.

On 3 November 2017, Chandrashekhar Azad, the founder of the Dalit rights organisation “*Bhim Army*”, was arrested and placed under administrative detention under the NSA on the order of the District Magistrate of Saharanpur. The NSA permits administrative detention for up to 12 months on loosely defined grounds of national security and maintenance of public order. It is a repressive law that has been used to target human rights defenders in India.

The day before he was arrested under the NSA, Chandrashekhar Azad had been granted bail by the Allahabad High Court in relation to his arrest on 8 June 2017. The charges against him included; rioting, inciting violence and destroying public property, following clashes between protesting Dalits and dominant caste groups in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh, India. The unrest followed the killing of two Dalit men and the burning of at least 50 Dalit homes in Shabbirpur village, Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh, by men from a dominant caste in April and May 2017. According to media reports, the judge who had initially granted Chandrashekhar Azad bail, stated that the charges against him appeared to be politically motivated.

1) TAKE ACTION

Write a letter, send an email, call, fax or tweet:

- To immediately and unconditionally release Chandrashekhar Azad from administrative detention, and accord him a fair trial in accordance with international human rights standards;
- Pending his release, to ensure Chandrashekhar Azad is not subjected to torture or other ill-treatment;
- To end the use of administrative detention under the National Security Act or any other law in force.

Contact these two officials by 15 June, 2018:

Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

Yogi Adityanath
 Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh
 Room No.- 306 (Third Floor)
 Lal Bahadur Shastri Bhawan,
 Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
 India 226001

Email: cmup@nic.in
 Fax: +91-522- 2239234

Salutation: Dear Chief Minister

Ambassador H.E. Navtej Sarna,

Embassy of India
 2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW
 Washington, DC 20008
 Phone: 1 202 939 7000 | Fax: 1 202 265 4351
 Email: amb.washington@mea.gov.in
 Twitter: [@NavtejSarna](https://twitter.com/NavtejSarna)

Facebook: <https://goo.gl/FxcMH7>
Salutation: Dear Ambassador

2) LET US KNOW YOU TOOK ACTION

[Click here](#) to let us know if you took action on this case! *This is Urgent Action 248.17*

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Chandrashekhar Azad is the founder of the “*Bhim Army*”, a prominent Dalit rights organisation in Uttar Pradesh which campaigns against caste-based discrimination and violence. They also run about 300 schools for Dalit children in Uttar Pradesh.

Administrative detention laws allow for people to be detained without charge or trial. Under international law, administrative detention is only permitted in exceptional circumstances and when subjected to stringent safeguards. In India, administrative laws such as the NSA have often been used to detain individuals on vague grounds, ignoring regular criminal justice safeguards. The Supreme Court of India has described the system of administrative detention as “lawless”. Amnesty International opposes all systems of administrative detention.

The caste system in India is based on ascribed group identities. Dalits, or so-called ‘untouchables’ are at the bottom of the caste system and frequently face caste-based discrimination and violence by members of dominant castes. In 2015, more than 45,000 crimes against Dalits were reported across the country. Dalits in several states are often denied entry into public and social spaces, and face discrimination in accessing public services.

Name: Chandrashekhar Azad
Gender m/f: m

Further information on UA: 248/17 Index: ASA 20/8350/2018 Issue Date: 4 May 2018